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## Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

**Sixty-fourth session**

**Summary record of the 45th meeting**

Held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, on Thursday, 4 October 2018, at 10 a.m.

*Chair*: Ms. Bras Gomes

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*The meeting was called to order at 10.05 a.m.*

**Consideration of reports**

**(a) Reports submitted by States parties in accordance with articles 16 and 17 of the Covenant** (*continued*)

*Initial report of Cabo Verde* (E/C.12/CPV/1)

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Cabo Verde took places at the Committee table.*

2. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde), introducing the initial report of Cabo Verde, said that although her country had ratified the Covenant in 1993, the content of the report referred to the period from 2010 to 2015. The actions of the Government of Cabo Verde were guided by international law, the rights of peoples to self-determination, multilateralism, the rule of law and cooperation with the United Nations. The Constitution enshrined principles such as national independence, respect for human rights, equality between States, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other States, and cooperation and peaceful coexistence with all other peoples. All citizens had the right to apply to the Constitutional Court and to the Ombudsman for the protection of their rights. Economic and cultural rights had been established under the Constitution of 1992, following the fall of the single-party regime and the institution of a semi-presidential republic with separation of powers.

3. The Government implemented policies on equal rights of men and women in the belief that they would lead to a fairer society. It aimed to build social cohesion and strengthen citizenship by reducing poverty and social inequalities, ensuring equity in access to education, health and housing, and guaranteeing decent living conditions, cultural values, respect for human rights and the integration of minorities and persons with special needs. Accordingly, social policies were aimed at the family and vulnerable groups, including women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, and included a focus on ensuring access to essential services. The State was intent on removing obstacles to equality of opportunity, especially those that contributed to discrimination against women in the family and in society. Act No. 84/VII/2011 on Gender-based Violence, adopted in 2011, and its implementing regulations, adopted in 2014, included preventive measures and measures to protect the victims of gender-based violence. During the judicial year 2017/18, 2,080 prosecutions for crimes of gender-based violence had been brought before the courts — 512 fewer than in the previous year — and 4,029 cases, including some from the previous year, had been resolved. Gender equality policy was coordinated by the Cabo Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity, which worked with several civil society organizations active in that field. Moreover, the Government had implemented successive plans and programmes, most recently the National Plan on Gender Equality for 2015–2018, which provided a framework for activities aimed at promoting the equal rights, duties and opportunities of men and women and the effective and visible participation of women in all spheres of social life.

4. In the educational sphere, Cabo Verde had achieved gender parity in access to basic education, while girls outnumbered boys in secondary and higher education. Although women still presented a lower literacy rate, with illiteracy mainly affecting older women and women in rural areas, the gap was narrowing. The overall unemployment rate had dropped from 15 per cent in 2016 to 12.2 per cent in 2017; for men, the figure had fallen from 12.9 per cent to 11.8 per cent, and for women from 17.4 per cent to 12.8 per cent. Women had accounted for slightly less than half of the unemployed population in 2017. Although the share of women parliamentarians in the National Assembly had risen from under 4 per cent in 1991 to 26 per cent in 2016, women remained underrepresented in public office. In local government, only 26 per cent of councillors were women and no female mayors had been elected in any of the country's 22 municipalities.

5. In line with the Government's constitutional obligation to enable the exercise of the right to work, Cabo Verde had ratified 14 International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions, including the 8 fundamental conventions. The Bank of Cabo Verde, in its

*Monetary Policy Report*, had highlighted the positive impact of economic growth, as a combination of rising wages, employment and social security benefits had boosted disposable incomes. Household consumption had increased, while in 2018 the public-sector wage bill had swelled by 7.6 per cent, owing to the unfreezing of promotions and recruitment in various sectors of the public administration. Public-sector pay had risen by 2.5 per cent. The Government's programme for the current parliamentary term included policies and measures to stimulate employment, including incentives for the recruitment of young people, the co-financing of vocational internships, the promotion of entrepreneurship, and skills training for graduates. In 2014, the Government had introduced a national minimum wage for all salaried employees subject to the Labour Code, and had raised it from 11,000 escudos to 13,000 escudos in the first half of 2018. A system of unemployment benefits was in place. Freedom of association and the right to join a trade union were firmly established in labour practice and no violations of those rights had been reported; however, trade unions had complained to ILO that their right to strike was violated in circumstances where the Government invoked special labour requisition powers. The Government held regular meetings with employers and trade unions and had concluded a strategic agreement with them to promote economic growth, productivity and competitiveness within the framework of a fair and flexible social model.

6. About 227,000 workers were registered in the National Social Security System, with the number of beneficiaries having increased by over 12,000 in 2017. The Government planned to increase the value of the minimum social pension and was implementing the National Care Plan, which guaranteed access to care for more than 4,000 individuals in vulnerable situations, and the Social Inclusion Income programme, which aimed to create economic opportunities so that households could be self-sufficient.

7. Cabo Verde had established a solid framework for the realization of children's rights and had made good progress in terms of its education and health indicators. However, the Government acknowledged that some violations had occurred in respect of the right to a name, and had therefore launched the Registration at Birth project. It had also strengthened the capacity of the laboratory of the Judicial Police to respond to requests for paternity tests. The Strategic Plan for Education was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and incorporated the principles of respect for human rights, environmental sustainability, inclusion and diversity. Moreover, a new curriculum was being introduced with a view to improving students' employability.

8. Other government initiatives included an ongoing land registration initiative designed to guarantee property rights, a programme to renew housing and improve access to it, and the adoption in 2018 of the National Plan to Combat Trafficking in Persons. Cultural rights protected under the Constitution included the freedom of intellectual, cultural and scientific creation and the freedom to disseminate literary, artistic and scientific works. The Government recognized that it had an important responsibility to support and protect creators and to facilitate citizens' enjoyment of culture. Given that cultural projects boosted job creation and tourism, the Intersectoral Strategic Plan for Culture had been adopted with a view to developing tourism and growing the economy. There had been no reports of violations of cultural rights, apart from some complaints of copyright violation filed by the record industry against discotheques.

9. In conclusion, the Government would continue to promote social and economic reforms designed to improve living standards and guarantee the realization of the human rights of Cabo Verdeans.

10. **Mr. Zerbini Ribeiro Leão** (Country Rapporteur), highlighting the fact that many years had elapsed since Cabo Verde had ratified the Covenant and underscoring the importance of dialogue between the Committee and the State party, said that the Committee would look favourably on any future requests for assistance in relation to the timely submission of reports.

11. Observing that civil society organizations had participated in the preparation of the report, he said that he would be grateful for more specific information about that process. He would also like to know, in relation to the right to self-determination, how fair compensation was calculated in cases of expropriation and requisition of private property.

He would appreciate confirmation that there were indeed no ethnic minorities or indigenous peoples in Cabo Verde, and an explanation of why that was so.

12. He wished to know how the State party's legal, institutional and policy framework on non-discrimination, as described in paragraph 12 of the report, functioned in practice, and what specific policies were in place to combat discrimination against women. He would appreciate more information on the outcomes of public policies on equal rights for women and men, including statistics disaggregated by age group, urban and rural areas, and other factors. What steps had the State party taken to prevent discrimination, and what difficulties had it encountered in that regard? Had the State party formulated any public policies to promote equal responsibilities in the home? Noting that female judges accounted for 37 per cent of the total in 2015, he said that he would appreciate an explanation of how judges were nominated and how the State party guaranteed the independence of the judiciary.

13. The Committee would be interested to learn more about the status of the Covenant in the Cabo Verdean legal order, notably the relationship between the Covenant and the Constitution, and how the Covenant could be invoked before the courts. Was it possible for a person to invoke the Covenant before the Constitutional Court, for instance? The Committee congratulated the State party on its ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Covenant and wished to know how it was incorporated into the domestic legal order.

14. In the light of information received about corruption, including the practice of paying bribes to gain access to public health, education and anti-poverty programmes, he wondered what measures were being taken to address that problem and whether they had been successful. He would also be interested to know the extent to which the National Human Rights and Citizenship Plan for 2017–2022 was integrated with the Strategic Plan for Sustainable Development and whether it had been allocated an adequate budget. How did the State party guarantee the independence of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, and was the Commission allocated sufficient resources?

15. The country's age distribution was extremely young, notwithstanding a strong improvement in life expectancy in recent decades. The population growth rate, which had stood at about 2.4 per cent in 2005, had reportedly been expected to drop to around 1.9 per cent. The Committee would like to know whether it had in fact declined and whether the Government possessed any updated statistical information with disaggregated data on the population's age, sex and rural or urban geographic distribution. It would also appreciate information on the way the Government dealt with migration.

*The meeting was suspended at 10.50 a.m. and resumed at 11 a.m.*

16. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde) said that the delegation would present more detailed statistical information the next day. Civil society and non-governmental organizations had taken part in a workshop prior to the preparation of the State party report and had issued a number of recommendations, and the report had been adapted accordingly.

17. Under the Constitution, international law and treaties were an integral part of the legal system and were to be considered directly by the courts. Ordinary legislation was, however, often adopted for the practical implementation of the international instruments to which the country acceded. The delegation could not say specifically how many times international treaties had been invoked by the courts, but it had clearly occurred.

18. When property was expropriated, compensation was based on an assessment of the property's market value. In the context of the country's history, no distinction was made between people's ethnic origins, so there was no need for any constitutional provision to protect specific ethnic groups.

19. The Government recognized that discrimination did exist in Cabo Verde in terms of access to income and wealth, and there was discrimination against minorities and persons living with disabilities. Accordingly, the National Programme for the Fight against Poverty emphasized the protection of such groups. For example, measures had recently been adopted to provide education free of charge for persons living with disabilities, and the national housing programme included provisions requiring a percentage of housing units to be accessible to people with disabilities. Gender violence was considered to be a form of

discrimination. The National Plan on Gender Equality had been adopted to address gender violence, and the authorities had campaigned for more active participation of women in decision-making and in political life. The principle of non-discrimination was enshrined in the labour legislation, which banned discrimination in recruitment, and in the criminal law. Discrimination was clearly prohibited. When it occurred in practice, appropriate measures were taken.

20. Responding to a series of questions raised by the Committee, she said that the authorities carried out campaigns to encourage men to assume more domestic responsibilities and to make child maintenance payments as required, but it was ultimately for the recipients of such allowances to press the case for payment. Fathers were allowed three days of paternity leave after the birth of a child. The Criminal Code included stiff penalties for corruption. User fees at health facilities were relatively inexpensive, and when patients were destitute, the fees were waived. Judges were appointed as a result of open, public competitions organized by the Superior Council of the Judiciary and the prosecution service. A constitutional reform in 2010 had strengthened the independence of the judiciary and had separated it completely from political considerations. The Government's role was limited to providing the infrastructure for the work of the judicial branch, whose autonomy and independence were ensured, inter alia, through annual reporting and stocktaking by the Superior Council of the Judiciary and other bodies. The national human rights plan was a priority for the Government, but there were admittedly budgetary constraints on its implementation. The budget of the national plan fell under the auspices of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship, whose funding came from the budgets of the various government ministries concerned. The extension of life expectancy to over 70 years for men and 80 for women reflected the fact that a number of problems had been overcome, as people gained access to more income and better health care, and living standards had improved. A national migration strategy had been adopted in 2012 and had since been implemented; it was currently being evaluated with a view to adopting a second stage of the strategy. The Government fully understood that migrant workers required special protection.

21. **Mr. Sadi** said that the Committee would like to know whether the aim of the Government's gender policy was to attain relative equality, for example by reaching a certain quota of participation in public life by women, or to secure complete parity, with absolute equality of representation. It would be useful to the Committee if the delegation could give examples in which the Covenant had been cited by the courts. Failing that, could the delegation explain what measures were taken to ensure that government officials and policymakers were aware of the Covenant and its provisions? Lastly, noting that Cabo Verde was an archipelago, he asked how migrant workers arrived in the country, and from which countries of origin.

22. **Ms. Liebenberg** said that, as Cabo Verde was a small island developing country that had to deal with droughts and irregular rainfall, she would like to know how climate change had affected it and what measures the Government had planned to deal with the threats of climate change in the future.

23. **Ms. Shin** said that she would like to know about the situation of migrant workers from Cabo Verde who went to other countries, such as Portugal, for work. What role did they play in supporting the country's economy, for example through transfers of remittances? Did such persons obtain the nationalities of their host countries, and, if so, what happened to their original nationality and entitlements to social benefits in Cabo Verde?

24. **The Chair** said that she would like to know whether there were plans to amend the statutes of the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship to better ensure its independence and to bring it into line with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles). It was especially important to ensure the Commission's independence, as that body also served as the national preventive mechanism under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. What steps were being taken to ensure that the Commission had sufficient resources to carry out its work? The Committee had carried out studies to ascertain whether in countries having

constitutional prohibitions against discrimination it was worthwhile to also have framework laws prohibiting discrimination specifically on the grounds foreseen in the Covenant. While Cabo Verde already had a number of safeguards against discrimination in various sectors, the Government might consider adopting such a framework law, which would make it possible to more thoroughly ensure compliance with the Covenant.

25. The Covenant called for the appropriation of maximum available resources to support the full realization of economic, social and cultural rights. She expressed concern that austerity and cost-cutting efforts might undermine the realization of the rights enshrined in the Covenant. Had there been a debate in Cabo Verde on the question of how to maintain support for human rights in times of budgetary constraints?

26. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde) said that the ultimate aim of the State party's gender equality policy was to achieve parity, but there was a long road ahead. The country's cultural background had shaped mentalities regarding gender roles, and many women were ambivalent about taking up decision-making positions. A public discussion was currently being held in some parts of the country about the possible adoption of bills to ensure parity, but many people considered that such a law was unnecessary because women often simply did not want to take up such positions. The Government had, however, included the adoption of a law on parity in its programme.

27. The fact that the country consisted of nine islands meant that investments in basic health, education and other infrastructure had to be repeated nine times to ensure equal access to services. The country's small scale rendered the provision of many goods and services more difficult, which slowed economic growth. Cabo Verde was a member of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and was not far from Senegal and Guinea. People from ECOWAS member States enjoyed freedom of movement and took flights to come to Cabo Verde in search of employment.

28. Cyclical droughts were a major challenge. In 2017 there had been a serious lack of rainfall. In recent years, certain policies had been aimed at saving water to reduce vulnerability, for example through the construction of dams, especially in rural areas, and the Government was encouraging the cultivation of value-added crops to reduce poverty and vulnerability among rural families. The impact of such policies was still being assessed. The terms for international cooperation had changed when Cabo Verde had been recognized as a middle-income country and had lost a number of funding options that had previously been available to it as a least developed country.

29. Cabo Verdean migrants in other countries outnumbered the resident population. The diaspora was scattered throughout the world, and their remittances played a key role in the country's economy, as they helped to improve the country's balance of payments. The Government had concluded economic welfare agreements with Portugal and Luxembourg, the two countries home to the largest communities of Cabo Verdean nationals living overseas. In 2019, the Government intended to double the level of the pension granted to Cabo Verdean nationals living on low incomes in Sao Tome and Principe. Cabo Verde recognized dual nationality.

30. The Government planned to extend the non-contributory pension regime as part of the ongoing development of the social security system. It also intended to expand the national care programme to provide carers, most of whom were women, with a more formal means of support, as well as opportunities for vocational and professional development so that they would no longer be reliant on the State.

31. Cabo Verde had struggled for a long time to ensure that the National Commission for Human Rights and Citizenship was fully independent, in line with the Paris Principles. The relevant statute was now ready but budget constraints meant that its application could not be guaranteed as yet.

32. A good constitutional and normative structure was in place with regard to non-discrimination. The Government was considering enacting a framework law in that area; however, it first needed to be sure that such legislation would be translated into practice.

33. Making resources available for the implementation of economic, social and cultural rights was a core concern of the Government. State spending was targeted mainly at health

care and education. Children were entitled to seven years of free schooling; that entitlement would be extended to eight years in 2019. The basic social pension would be increased from 5,000 escudos to 6,000. The Government also intended to increase the number of people covered by the social welfare regime to include 34,000 families, at a cost of 60 million escudos to the State.

34. **Mr. Kedzia** (Country Task Force) said that he would welcome clarification of the concept of the "duty to work", which was enshrined in the State party's Constitution. If that duty was understood to be a legal one, that would imply that forced labour was admissible under certain circumstances. He would also be grateful for more specific data on unemployment, including how the rate had fluctuated over recent years. It was unclear why there was a significant disparity in the unemployment rates for men and women aged between 15 and 24 years. He wished to know how many people were actively looking for work in the State party and what support they received in doing so. Further details would be welcome on the Public Administration Professional Internship Programme, including the number of people who had participated in it and its impact.

35. It would be interesting to have a full account of the steps the Government was taking to avoid any potentially negative effects of labour law reform, with particular reference to precarious employment. He would appreciate clarification of how the Government defined the informal sector. In particular, it was unclear what the term "informal production unit" referred to.

36. He wished to know how the wages of regularly employed workers compared to those of self-employed or informally employed persons engaged in the same activities. It was unclear why there should be a "need" for more self-employment, as referred to in paragraph 36 of the State party's report. It would be useful to know whether self-employed persons were covered by the social security system and, if so, in what form and to what extent.

37. He would welcome the delegation's comments on reports that the measures in place to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities remained largely ineffective. It would be helpful to receive specific data on the impact of measures designed to improve employment opportunities for persons with disabilities. It was unclear whether companies over a certain size were subject to a hiring quota for persons with disabilities.

38. He would appreciate details of the steps the Government was taking to combat discrimination against women in private-sector recruitment processes and against pregnant women and women with young children in the labour market in general. He would also welcome the delegation's comments on reports that persons living with HIV faced discrimination in the workplace.

39. The introduction of the minimum wage was a positive development; however, it was unclear whether it had been set at a level that was high enough to guarantee an adequate standard of living for workers and their families and whether it applied to agricultural and domestic workers. Information would be welcome on the percentage of employers who were not complying with the minimum wage requirements and on the steps being taken to enforce those requirements. It would be useful to learn how many adjustments had been made to the minimum wage since its introduction and whether those had been commensurate with the inflation rate.

40. It would be helpful to receive data on the number of work-related accidents that had occurred in the last five years. Details would be welcome on the procedure in place for obtaining compensation following such accidents. He would be grateful for information on the powers and capacity of the General Labour Inspectorate.

41. The Committee would appreciate the delegation's comments on the practical application of the legislation in force relating to trade unions and on the level of unionization in the State party. It was unclear whether all workers were freely able to join or establish unions. It would be useful to hear about any incidents that amounted to reprisals against trade union activists or members. The Committee was concerned about reports that ILO had received allegations of violations of the right to strike.

42. It was encouraging to note that the State party had been identified by ILO as having one of the most advanced social protection floors in Africa. It would be interesting to hear about the steps being taken to expand social security coverage from its current level of 40 per cent of the population. It would be helpful to learn how many individuals were of retirement age in the State party. It was unclear whether pensions and benefits paid under the unified non-contributory system had been set at a level that was commensurate with an adequate standard of living. Details would be welcome of any measures being taken to expand the contributory system.

*The meeting was suspended at 12.10 p.m. and resumed at 12.15 p.m.*

43. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde) said that citizens' duty to work corresponded to their right to work. Since people enjoyed the right to work, they ought to use their working ability for the benefit of their country. Forced labour was prohibited, and the Government had established a list of hazardous jobs that were prohibited for children and adolescents.

44. The unemployment rate had fallen in recent years; more specific figures would be made available to the Committee in due course. Following amendments to the Statistics Act, the authorities would publish statistical data on a more regular basis to facilitate better monitoring.

45. The Government had set a target of creating 45,000 jobs during the current parliament. Employability was vital to the country's development; more engagement was needed with the private sector in order to move away from reliance on the public sector. The authorities had adopted measures to support businesses through funding for investment. The aim of the Public Administration Professional Internship Programme was to match skills to needs and create more pathways into the labour market.

46. Job insecurity remained a pressing issue. The Government had introduced legislation limiting the number of consecutive one-year fixed-term contracts to five. However, some fixed-term employment was inevitable in the construction and tourism sectors. The General Labour Inspectorate was conducting a survey to assess whether hotel owners were flouting the law by releasing some workers in order to be able to hire others on new fixed-term contracts. New regulations had been introduced allowing small family businesses to regularize their affairs; they were subject to a social security contributions rate of 4 per cent, much lower than the regular rate of 15 per cent.

47. Self-employed workers made social security contributions. So called "informal production units" formed part of the informal economy and did not pay taxes to the State. While there was no employment quota for persons with disabilities, a range of tax incentives had been introduced to promote their participation in the labour market. Tax advantages had also been made available to companies that hired young persons or persons from minority groups. The minimum wage of 11,000 escudos per month had entered into force in 2017. It had been adjusted to 13,000 escudos per month in 2018 and the Government intended to bring it into line with the current minimum public-sector wage, which stood at 15,000 escudos per month, by the end of its term of office. Domestic or agricultural workers holding an employment contract received the minimum wage. Severance pay was calculated according to length of service and applied to both temporary and fixed-term contracts. In cases of wrongful dismissal, employees received much higher compensation packages. Every worker had the right to join a trade union. There had been no reports of reprisals against the two trade union confederations or individual trade union members. The Government had signed a strategic agreement and held numerous social dialogues with employers and trade unions on a wide range of issues.

48. The social security system had been extended to include groups of workers such as gardeners and domestic workers. The Government planned to strengthen social service provisions by helping more people find gainful employment. The social pension system had evolved over the years to ensure that it was sustainable, and adjustments had been made on the basis of actuarial studies. The non-contributory system currently met around 20 per cent of basic subsistence needs; the Government intended to increase that percentage in the coming years. Further information on the social security system and on health and safety in the workplace would be provided in writing at a later date.

49. **Mr. Kedzia** asked what efforts had been made to take a rights-based approach to the 2015 labour market reform. He would be interested to hear the delegation's comments on reports that the Social Dialogue Council's work had been hampered by a lack of funding.

50. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde) said that, in reforming the labour market, the Government had tried to strike a balance between upholding workers' rights and fostering economic growth, investment and productivity. The Government believed that it had succeeded in that endeavour. Prior to the reform, the country had been unattractive to foreign investors owing to the excessive rigidity of the labour market. Following the constructive social dialogue between the Government, employers and trade unions, the country found itself in a better position to welcome foreign direct investment and build a competitive economy. To guarantee the successful implementation of the labour market reform, the Government intended to increase the number of labour inspections conducted.

51. Two cases involving the right to strike of the police and public service providers had been brought before ILO in recent years. The Government did not systematically resort to labour requisitioning but had been forced to do so in those cases, since the minimum services provided for in law had not been met and the interruption of services would have posed a security risk to the population.

52. **Mr. Kedzia** said that he would be grateful for further information on the number of foreign workers in the State party, including whether they enjoyed the same rights and protections as Cabo Verdean citizens.

53. **Mr. Zerbini Ribeiro Leão** asked whether the Government had devised a schedule for future adjustments to the minimum wage.

54. **The Chair** said that she would like to know whether the Government had considered the principle of equal pay for work of equal value. Had any efforts been made to strengthen the social security system, including unemployment benefits for the most vulnerable persons, in the wake of the labour market reform?

55. **Ms. Santos Lélis** (Cabo Verde) said that foreign workers had the same rights and protections as Cabo Verdean citizens. Data on foreign workers would be provided in writing at a later date. Adjustments to the national minimum wage would depend on the inflation rate. Concerning equal pay for work of equal value, no differentiation existed between the salaries of men and women in the public sector. Private companies, however, devised their own remuneration policies. Employers and employees understandably had opposing views regarding the effects of the labour market reform, the Government had tried to strike the right balance between the interests of both parties. It intended to conduct a study into the impact of the reform by 2019 and would make any necessary adjustments then.

56. **Ms. Ravenberg** (Country Task Force) asked what efforts had been made to improve the living conditions of children and combat child poverty, neglect and abuse. She said it would be particularly interesting to learn what steps had been taken by the Government and the National Committee for the Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour to combat the worst forms of child labour. Further information on the findings of the two studies on child labour conducted in 2007 and 2013/14, including detailed statistics, would also be welcome. She would like to invite the delegation to inform the Committee of the results of the Registration at Birth project, including whether it had achieved its stated aim of reducing the number of unregistered children in the country.

*The meeting rose at 1 p.m.*